

# COLLUMBUS WHIG.

W. P. JACK & A. V. WINTER, Editors.

VOLUME 2.

COLUMBUS MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY APRIL 18, 1844.

NUMBER 1.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

## THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received from our special friend, A. G. Sumner, of South Carolina, three numbers of this work for 1843, and the January number for 1844.

No present would have proven more acceptable to us than four nos. of this Quarterly. We were not aware of its real value, until induced to read it, as a present from an esteemed friend. We take great pleasure in recommending this Southern Quarterly, to the patronage of Southern readers. Five dollars cannot be more profitably invested than in the purchase of this work. Some of the ablest writers in the Union, are contributors to it.

We should be much pleased to notice several of the articles in the January '44 no in detail, if the space in our columns would permit. We give the table of contents, of the January number for 44. The articles are worthy of attentive perusal.

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## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

By HARRY QUILLMAN.

"Henry Clay and the Tariff, is the watchword! Shall the Union be saved?"

No. 2.

In a former number I alleged the fallacy of those opinions as deduced from the history of the past. I endeavored to show their extreme absurdity by a reference to the practice of other countries. I asserted the proposition, that a country was prosperous in proportion to the amount of protection extended to domestic industry. The preceding observations I have deemed necessary, in impressing the people with the conviction of the vital importance of the subject they are called upon to consider.

In order then to arrive at a proper estimate of the principles contained in the proposition, it will be necessary to take a retrospect of the condition of mankind at an early period—and trace the causes which led to the existing state of refinement and civilization. There was a period in the history of Europe, when intellectual darkness reigned supreme over the whole face of its extensive territory. The destruction of the Roman Empire by the barbarous nations of the North, was a prelude to the reign of ignorance and superstition, of barbarism and oppression, which afterwards succeeded.

The splendors of the once powerful nation, unappreciated by the rude barbarians, were made the sport of his vindictive passion, and the sacrifice of his ungovernable revenge. The arts and sciences which elevated it to that distinction it possesses in the recollection of the World's History were contemptuously regarded by the furious and illiterate Goth; and lost in the tide of barbarism that overwhelmed the fallen Empire. Throughout the gloomy period of the middle ages, no ray of intellectual light dawned upon the European Continent—its inhabitants groped in darkness, and feudal despotism bowed its victims in shameful degradation. All the horrors of the well known Feudal System were in successful perpetration—The elements of productive industry were lost and there was no encouraging object upon which they could concentrate their energies, and hope to rise above the condition of dependent vassals. Arms and predatory warfare were the only employment that secured to them the necessary means of livelihood; and this only strengthened their dependence on the lord of the feud. By the want, therefore, of some proper object, upon which the exertions of the people could be directed, and the absence of an efficient Government, society was in complete disorganization. Civil wars were events of ordinary occurrence, and bands of armed plunderers invading the territory of their neighbors, constituted the predominant features of society at that period.

But the occurrence of events of an extraordinary character, unfolded new prospects, and enabled the mass, eventually, to discard the badges of feudalism, and rise superior to the condition of degrading vassalage. A new direction was given to their energies, and a spirit of enterprise and adventure was the natural consequence of the new order of things that dawned so brightly upon their views, and offered such vast encouragement to their exertions. The disorders in the feudal system, and the manifold abuses growing out of it, continued increasing for years, until they had attained a point of excess too intolerable to be patiently endured. It had degenerated into an organized system of legalized oppression. The spirit of industry was fettered by the absurd regulations and unreasonable exactions of an oppressive military aristocracy. From this period of the greatest obscurity, which had spread over Europe, is discovered the first glimmerings of returning dawn.

A theme of immense magnitude, and all engrossing interest, began to agitate the European world. The idea was conceived of rescuing the Holy Land from the hands of the Infidels; and millions flocked around the Standard of the Cross, determined to engage in the holy warfare and exterminate the unbelieving Saracens. Wild and extravagant as the expeditions of the Crusaders are regarded, and justly imputable with the absurd extreme of superstition and folly, they were, yet, truly beneficial in their results. In their frequent marches to and from the holy land, they discovered in some of the countries through which they passed, a degree of taste and refinement, and the possession of knowledge and institutions that exceeded even their brightest conceptions of the perfections of human enjoyment. They witnessed the thriving of industry, and the consequent profusion of social and individual happiness. Manufactures of singular and ingenious fabric were presented to their admiring gaze. They were surrounded by the allurements of the beauties of art, and attracted by the elegance and superior refinement in the manners of the more enlightened citizens of the Eastern Countries.

It was impossible, by such associations, that their intellectual faculties should be unresponsive to culture, or that their slumbering energies be not aroused to a proper appreciation of the duties of man and the true purposes of life. They carried with them to their homes the remembrance of the social and political superiority of the Nations of the East. Seized with a spirit of emulation, and stimulated by an eager desire to realize the blessing of social equality and political independence; the Italian cities were the first to acquire their liberties, and encourage the art of manufacturing industry. A knowledge of the arts and refinements of the polished nations, and the benefits incident to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, was by degrees communicated to the Northern tribes, and a spirit of industry and commerce began to manifest itself in the progress of civilization, and the rapid growth of National prosperity. The manufactures of wool and flax in Flanders and the Netherlands, began to assume an aspect that gave to those countries a degree of importance hitherto unknown in the annals of the civilized world. Domestic industry became as necessary to the accumulation of wealth, the discovery of resources; and the attainment of prosperity, as blood, to sustain the vital system in the organization of the human body.

The progress of society in those countries, the elegance of manner, the polish of refinement and the blessing of fortune and independence were evidently developed in proportion to the amount and encouragement of their manufactures, and in the consequent intercourse which took place between the different nations.

In the infancy of commerce between the States of Europe; England had contested herself with the cultivation of a few articles of agricultural production, and supplying in a scanty measure the material for manufacturing industry. But the inferior prosperity which she enjoyed, impressed the monarch of that country with the existence of a radical error in the system of political economy which was practiced. The people were ignorant of the true causes which kept them in subjection, and their country less prosperous than the domains of their more fortunate neighbors. The penetration and discerning wisdom of Edward III, was not so effectually. He discovered in the flourishing state of those provinces, the result of a mighty spirit, whose influence was irresistible, and which could not fail of producing great and salutary effects. In accordance with the conviction that manufactures were productive of no ordinary benefits, he endeavored to excite the industry of his people, and to elevate the condition of his country. By efforts from other provinces artisans of skill; and by enactments and regulations in behalf of the spirit of enterprise, he successfully established in his own domains the manufacture of woollen fabrics, which gave the first impetus to the genius of that people in the cultivation of those arts, which have elevated her to the important distinction she possesses in the ranks of the commercial world.

A consistent course of conduct has been pursued by that powerful nation in the adoption of its systems of policy, with reference to the benefits and regulations of Trade; and the increase of its power and influence has been the undeniable consequence of those regulations. The other countries of Europe, in progress of time, disdained the fetters of feudal bondage, and rose triumphant above the ruins of their oppression.

It was the same efficient cause, the mighty influence operating upon the intelligence and interests of mankind, which insinuated its attenuated fibres through all the intricacies of society and Government, and gave to the mass a degree of social importance hitherto unknown and unenjoyed. The policy, protective in its character, which has safely conducted the European World, to that height of greatness to which it has attained; is still pursuing its steady onward course in the achievement of yet powerful conquests, even in the absence of intrinsic national advantages—developing resources, and conferring happiness—fortune and influence, wherever it prevails. I have adverted in a previous article, to the various effects of a contrary system, as evinced in the practices of Spain and Portugal, and I may add the similar distressing example of unfortunate Holland, if there is any power in truth, and the united confidence of historians in every age bear similarity to that noble virtue, the conclusion is powerful and irresistible, that the encouragement of manufactures, and the protection of domestic industry, should be the primary object of all rightful Governments, as it is the paramount interest of all intelligent and enterprising people.

I shall pursue this subject in my next, and more briefly the origin of this policy, and the effects of a partial administration in our own Government.

Columbus, April, 1844.

CABINET NOMINATIONS SINCE THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1844.—A correspondent, curious in such matters, (says the National Intelligencer) sends us the following statement of the nominations for Cabinet officers which have been made since the 4th of March, 1841:

1. STATE DEPARTMENT.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, resigned.

H. S. Legare, of South Carolina, deceased.

A. P. Upshur, of Virginia, deceased.

J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

2. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, resigned.

Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, resigned.

C. Cushing, of Massachusetts, rejected.

C. Cushing, do. do.

C. Cushing, do. do.

J. C. Spencer, of New York.

3. WAR DEPARTMENT.

John Bell, of Tennessee, resigned.

J. C. Spencer, of New York, resigned.

J. M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, rejected.

W. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.

4. NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

George E. Badger, of North Carolina, resigned.

A. P. Upshur, of Virginia, resigned.

David Henshaw, of Massachusetts, rejected.

T. W. Gilmer, of Virginia, deceased.

5. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

F. Cranger, of New York, resigned.

C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky.

6. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, resigned.

H. Legare, of South Carolina, deceased.

John Nelson, of Maryland.

SUMMARY.

Nominations, 23; confirmations, 17; rejections, 5; resignations, 9; deaths, 3.

QUEEN VICTORIA INSANE.—Letters received in Buffalo from gentlemen in England, according to the Commercial Advertiser of that city, state distinctly, what has before been darkly hinted at, that the insanity which so long afflicted George III, is likely to prove hereditary in his granddaughter Queen Victoria. The symptoms, it is said, are already apparent, producing as yet but little more than what the French term *les manes*, but giving rise to painful apprehensions of the result. The journey of the Queen to Scotland, France and Belgium, and her frequent short tours in various countries of England, have been made it is farther said, in the hope that a change of scene, and filling the mind with new thoughts, might break the disordered chain, and if possible, avert the threatened danger. This may be nothing but gossip, but when, as in this case, there is the hereditary taint of insanity in the blood, there is always reason for apprehensions.

## WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "it is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I rise to defend my injured client here from the attacks which have been made upon his unapproachable character. I feel gentlemen, that though a good deal of matter has been said, yet the Judge himself, yet I am utterly unconvinced to present the case in that magnanimous and restraining light which its importance demands—and I trust, gentlemen, that whatever I may lack in presenting the subject, will be immediately made up by your own natural good sense and discernment, if you have any."

"The counsel for the prosecution, gentlemen, will undoubtedly be content to leave dust in your eyes. He will say that the client is prominently a man of function—that he is a man of undoubted and implacable veracity—that he is a man who would seem to fetch an action against another for to gratify his own personal capriciousness—but, gentlemen, let me caution you, you rely upon such specious reasoning like this. I myself approach him with this suit has been wilfully and maliciously fished, gentlemen, for the sole and only purpose of browbeating my unhappy client here, and in an eminent manner grinding the faces of the poor—and I apprehend also, that if you could but look into the man's heart, and read there the motives which have impelled him to fetch this suit, such a picture of moral turpitude, and heartless ingratitude would be brought to light as has never been exhibited since the Falls of Niagara."

"Now, gentlemen, I want to make a brilliant appeal to the kind sympathies of your hearts, and see if I can't wrap your judgments in the folds of my unapproachable client here. I shall forego my argument, gentlemen, here. Here is a man with a generous and children dependent upon him for their daily bread of butter, wantonly fished up here and arranged before an intelligent jury on the charge of felony, and you, gentlemen, have all been overlooking him in the same situation, and you know how to feel for the misfortunes of my client; and I humbly calculate that you will not permit the gushings of your sympathetic hearts to be quenched in the bud by the superstitious type-setting arguments of my ignorant opponents on either side."

"The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautiful language of Shakespeare, that where any doubt exists of the guilt of the prisoner, it is your duty to lean on the side of justice and fetch him in innocent. If you keep this fact in view in the case of my client, you will have the honor of making a friend of him and all his relations, and you can all on this occasion reflect that you did as you have been done by; and if on the other hand you disregard this great principle of law and set it at naught, the result at naught, and each of you, the silent twitches of conscience will follow you on every fair corn, field, garden, and injured and down-trodden client will be pretty apt to light on you some of these dark nights as my cat lights on a miser full of new milk."

Of nearly 20,000,000 persons in France, says the Reformer, there are 27,000,000 who do not drink wine, 13,000,000 who never taste sugar, 20,000,000 who never wear shoes, 13,000,000 who never eat meat, 18,000,000 who never wear a waistcoat, and finally, 4,000,000 clothed in rags."

ANCIENT DEMAGOGUES.—Is there any thing whereof it may be said, see it in now? It hath been already said in one of his comedies before us. This spoke the wise man three years ago and all experience since has shown that the thing which hath been is that which shall be. We are brought into this train of reflection by glancing into the history of some of the turbulent days of the Athenian Democracy. Every body who has read a description of ancient demagogues and noisy flatterers of the people have been much the same in all ages of the world.

Nor were the demagogues of the ancients less subjects for the lash of satire than the moderns.—Aristophanes, who was a comedian, introduced a prominent personage who is endeavoring to persuade a common sausage-maker to change his occupation and turn statesman. The latter character according to Le Clerc, was intended as a satire upon Cleon. This Cleon was an Athenian tanner, but a man of talents, gifted with a degree of eloquence popular with the people. He became, however, a very troublesome orator, and an enemy to the best men of the country. He never gave the least evidence of sincerity or of love of country, yet by affecting a zeal for the people's welfare that was false, and living at open variance with the Senate and better classes, he made himself a person of importance.

As already mentioned, Aristophanes introduces a sausage-maker, whom a politician is endeavoring to persuade to turn his attention to matters of State.

"The man, surprised at the proposal, inquires why he should leave his poor fellow who had never employed his thoughts or his time in anything but making sausages."

"To which the other replies."

"Behold all these ranks of people; you shall be a great leader and chief among them. You shall tread upon the Senate and tie up the hands of our enemies."

"Who, I pray, are the sausage-maker."

"Yes you shall do it. Get upon this table where you make your puddings, and look about you. Do you see in that scene the custom-house and all those ships that are laden there with merchandise?"

"See them? yes," said the sausage-maker.

"What then?"

"Why all those things shall be sold by you. The oracle says you shall be a very great man."

"How should that be, for Heaven's sake?" cried the fellow. "How should I be a great man, that am but a pudding shaker?"

"Because," said he, "you are bold and wicked."

"But I think myself unworthy of greatness," said the sausage-maker.

"What does that signify?" answered the other.

"Do you think yourself a good or a bad man?"

"May I for that matter, I am bad enough."

"I wish you, my friend," replied the other, "you will find yourself so much the better qualified when you come to do business; for our commonwealth has nothing now to do with men of learning and probity, but is wholly governed by the ignorant, the impure, the immoral."

"But how, iniquity the sausage-maker, is it impossible that I should govern the people?"

"With all the ease in the world," answered the other, "Do only what you are used to do—mix, jumble, disturb, and confound all matters foreign and invent anything to please and delude the rabble. You have a false long-tailed mischievous understanding, you are at all times and all that are necessary to make you a great man."

Thus the reader will perceive that the trade of the demagogue is a very old one. No man, says Socrates, without having studied his profession, makes shoes; and men do not measure the earth without some acquaintance with geometry; but it is now in the United States as it was in Athens of old, "all of us have no competence, without either theory or practice, to the management of a great State."

N. Y. Com. Adm.

"How tedious and tasteless the hours," said the old miser, when waiting for the grocery store to open.

alities of rude, bare and constant toil, as it is best they should be, leaving the right measure to go on with the work. But that it will go on, we doubt not, whatever its mishaps and discouragements, until the world shall be forced to recognize its justice, beneficence and beauty.

The N. A. Phalanx will probably be ready to receive and entertain inquirers in May or June, when a party will be formed in this city to go down and view the results of its pioneer efforts, and judge of its capacities for future improvement. We trust those clergymen of our city who will have it a new religion, or irreligion, a new code of morals or immorality, a new waste much good breath in belaboring a phantom of their own creation, will consent to be of the number. If they will, we are sure they will come back wiser and freed from much groundless and distressing apprehension. (The Address of the N. A. Phalanx is "Leedsville, Monmouth Co., N. J." A. Warden, President.)

Foreign Cor. of The New-York Tribune.

Gaustalla, the petty capital of the third petty duchy of Maria Louisa, with only 2,700 inhabitants, contains nine churches. In the same proportion, New-York should have more than a thousand. Imagine, that number of churches showered down on our city, and you will have some conception of how important they are in an Italian town; and if you further remember that each church employs a dozen priests, who are ever in their streets with their long black frocks and three cornered hats, with brims as expansive as their charity ought to be, you will realize one striking external peculiarity of the cities in this part of the world. Small as this place is, it has also a theatre, without which as Italian could scarcely find life endurable, and in the public piazza its bill was hung up announcing the night's performance not in mere words, as with us, but with a picture of the size and colors of life, representing the last scene of the play. Two fierce looking desperadoes, with their names of Rodolpho and Gongon, are painted over their heads, were crossing their swords in mortal combat, while beside them a forlorn looking damsel, named Ananuzia, with uplifted hands and eyes was awaiting the issue of the duel of which she seemed the object. The painter had shrewdly left the issue doubtful, so that those who felt interested in it might be compelled to come to the theatre to learn it there and to pay for it. The more economical ones could amuse themselves with the feats of a juggler, who was performing in the same piazza and every few minutes carrying round his hat for contributions—a very effectual way of dispersing a mob in all countries.

The inn was here named *Croce rossa*, which at once recalls the *Rosicrucians*, and, independently of all associations, is so infinitely more harmonious (like every other sound is this delicious language) than its English synonyme, *Red cross*. So too a dog was here musically called *Testa-bianca*, while in our tongue he would be plain *White-head*. But the language in Italy needs to be musical, for the women who speak it have voices like ravens. The majority of them talk like a bass-singer with a cold, calling to a friend across a river, and when they get into a passion, which is no rare occurrence, you begin to think that deafness is not so great an evil as is generally believed. I have heard an old woman on the Mohawk sound in Low Dutch, and thought it the climax of discordance; but she would be hushed into silence before the torrent of harsh sounds poured out by an irate Italian donna.

Early rising, which is generally a minor virtue often praised than practised, becomes a painful necessity in *returino* traveling. Before daylight, a servant who wakes all night and sleeps all day, in true Italian fashion, brings you a light and is generally surprised and shocked to find that you have thought it necessary to fasten your door, not by the lock, which never has any key, but by some piece of furniture or other contrivance of your own. If you rise, forgetting that you are in Italy, you step upon an ice-cold brick floor, which has never felt a carpet. Every thing else is equally uncomfortable; and when you assemble in the saloon you shiver over a tantalizing fire of green twigs, till your coffee and carriage are at last ready. You start off, just as daylight is breaking, ill-disposed to enjoy any thing however beautiful, till presently the sun peeps over the eastern horizon, and his first gleam is as potent as the spear of Ithuriel in banishing all evil spirits, and when he has fully risen, his jolly red face and golden beams soon put to flight the ill-humor which is so apt to beset any one who is so irrational as to get up before the world is well aired.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the purpose of procuring a suitable place for the meeting of the National Convention: Messrs. B. Dedford, C. O'Donnell, E. D. Kemp, R. St. J. Steuart, and John Patterson.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of Finance: Messrs. George Brown, G. W. Lurman, W. H. D. C. Wright, Truman Cross and W. F. Murdoch.

On motion of Mr. Monroe, the following was adopted:

Whereas it is desirable, in order that suitable provisions may be made for their comfort and entertainment, to ascertain the number and names of the Delegates that it is probable may be in attendance the 1st of May; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Whig Editors throughout the Union be respectfully requested to publish a list of the Delegates appointed in their respective States to the said Convention to nomination of Whig Candidates for President and Vice President, and that they be also requested to forward a copy of their respective papers containing the same to REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Reception Baltimore.

On motion the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

R. JOHNSON, Chairman.

J. G. PROCTOR, Secretary.

The venerable Miss EDGEMORTH was in London lately, and although seventy years of age, looks as young as she did twenty years ago. She is about publishing a new novel.

An attempt to defraud the custom house has been detected at Boston. It was discovered that several casks, entered as containing kelp or sea-weed, had very little of said article, but instead thereof, English hosiery of a valuable kind.

THE FRENCH MODE OF SALUTATION.—The French mode of salutation is different from ours. I mentioned in my "general remarks on the people of Paris, that when a Frenchman shakes you by the hand, he usually does so with both hands, and with a cordiality which is often witnessed in this country. I should, however, have added, that the French only shake hands with particular friends. Formerly the mode of salutation among the men, as well as the women, was to kiss each other on both cheeks. This practice has, however, fallen into almost universal disuse among the men, though it everywhere prevails among the women. When two gentlemen meet the practice now is to content themselves with raising their hats to each other and making a low bow. The same mode of salutation takes place when they are about to part. It is well for an Englishman who may have occasion to visit France should remember this, for he is sure to feel very awkward and embarrassed when he thrusts out his hand to a gentleman or lady and finds there is no response. I knew an Englishman who, unacquainted with the customs of France, was in the habit of thrusting his fist into every one's hand whom he chanced to meet with, and the result was, that he had the shaking part of the business as much to himself as if he had been dealing with the hand of Adalgate pump.

Paris and its people.

An Irishman was asked if they had any Sunday schools in his country. "To be sure they have," says Pat, "abundance of them—they have Sunday schools every day of the week."

Steamboat Notes.—The steamboat Missouri arrived last night from New Orleans. As is usual now an election for